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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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1. In early November 1948 several Mongol Racial Principle advocates left Peiping by plane for Lanchow; among them were National Assembly Delegate Dagwaoser (Chinese name: FU Lion-ko), Duke Altanwachir, Prince Hsiung (Shoagnodongdob), and others. The purpose of this group was to start an autonomous movement in the Mongol areas of Ninghsia Province, enlisting the support of Mongol leaders in Sinkiang and Tsinghai and of Prince Ta of Alashan Banner in Ninghsia. The group hoped that eventually Prince Teh would be able to join them and establish his headquarters in Center Kung Banner (Urat Center Banner, 108-40, 41-40). On 27 January 1949 Dagwaoser and about 60 Mongols arrived in Ninghsia City by truck from Lanchow. Duke Altanwachir, Prince Hsiung and some ten other leaders remained in Lanchow awaiting the arrival of Prince Teh.
2. Prince Teh remained in Peiping until early January 1949 when he and four of his secretaries were evacuated to Nanking on a plane dispatched by Central Government authorities. The plane was sent only after pressure had been brought to bear on the Central Government, particularly on officials of the Mongolian-Tibetan Affairs Commission and Deputy Premier WU Tieh-cheng, by Teh's "politician," WU Hao-ling (吳鶴齡), and Legislative Yuan Member Jirgalang, who threatened to embarrass the SUN Fo government by announcing that it was abandoning the minorities during China's present crisis.
3. Prior to Teh's departure from Peiping, the Soviet consulate in Peiping sent a representative to the Demchi Lama of West Sunit Banner, then in Peiping, requesting that the Demchi Lama ask Teh to remain in Peiping and cooperate with the Chinese and Mongol Communist authorities. The Soviet consulate "guaranteed" Teh's personal safety but made no mention of the treatment to be accorded his trusted associates such as WU Hao-ling. A representative of YUN Tze's Communist Mongol government at Wangyehmiac also contacted Teh just before he left Peiping and asked him to remain and join the Wangyehmiac government. Prince Teh refused both requests and reminded the Communist representatives that members of his family have for some time been prisoners of the Soviets in the Mongolian People's Republic and that, were he willing to cooperate with the Communists, he would have done so long ago rather than have his family under detention.

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4. After Prince Teh arrived in Nanking, Mongol leaders such as the Dilowa Butukhtu, Urgenda and Huo-liang, urged him to retreat to Canton or Formosa rather than run the dangers of assisting Dagwaoser and the other Mongol leaders in establishing an autonomous regime in the Northwest which would eventually fall under Chinese military control. Teh told them he felt that he must go on to the west and use what prestige he has left to unify the Mongols under his own protection. Once this was accomplished, he would then begin an advance on the area and his people again would be free. Prince Teh said he would go to Tsinghai, Chungking, Lanchow and station. Once Prince Teh had announced his decision, Dilowa Butukhtu and Huo-liang left Nanking for Formosa, and the Dilowa Butukhtu left for Hong Kong and the United States.
5. During his stay in Nanking, and especially after the Generalissimo had left for Fenghua, Teh was contacted several times by representatives of MA Hung-kuei and MA Pu-fang. He also had several conversations with CHANG Chih-chung, and negotiations with the latter were primarily responsible for Prince Teh's eventual departure from Nanking about 1 February 1949.
6. The Mongol military leader, WU Ho-ting*, who had gone from Peiping to Formosa, returned to Nanking to confer with Prince Teh. He then went to Shanghai with Dalarjap and prepared to go to Lanchow to negotiate with the MA's and other Northwest leaders with regard to WU's assuming command of his troops, who had kept their weapons and what equipment they could when retreating from Chingnan and had headed for the Northwest in small groups. WU also proposed to call on all who could to come to the Center Kung Banner and join him. Due to transportation difficulties, WU and Dalarjap were still in Shanghai on 4 February, waiting for passage to Lanchow.
7. The situation in the Northwest, particularly in the Kansu area, was complicated by the following events:
 - a. CHANG Chih-chung was sent to the Northwest by Acting President LI Tsung-jen to attempt to negotiate an economic treaty with the Soviet authorities.**
 - b. During the latter part of January and the first few days of February, hundreds of MA Hung-kuei's troops and other military units from the non-Communist areas of Suiyuan Province began pouring into Ninghsia City. This occurred because the Governor of Suiyuan, TUNG Chi-wu (董其武), made his peace with the Chinese Communists after the surrender of FU Tso-yi.
 - c. On 24 January MA Hung-kuei and his fourth wife left Lanchow with an eight-truck convoy of valuables. Prior to this, 13 trucks loaded with MA's most-valued possessions had been sent to Tsinghai for safekeeping by MA Pu-fang. During MA Hung-kuei's absence his second son, MA Tun-ching, commander of the 15th Route Army, was to be Acting Governor of Ninghsia and in charge of the military forces in the Ninghsia City area. MA Tun-ching has had no formal education apart from some private tutoring. On 2 February it was reported that MA Tun-ching had fled from Ninghsia City to Pitsuishan.

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d. On 1 February the following leaders were in the Lanchow vicinity: CHANG Chih-chung, MA Hung-kuei, MA Pu-fang, subordinates of the MA's, Prince Teh, Duke Altanwachir, Prince Hsiunguo, and possibly HU Tsung-nan.

8. After their arrival in Ninghsia City, Dagwaoser and his group held a conference with representatives of Prince Ta (Dalijsa) of Alashan Banner. He had welcomed them cordially to the Northwest, and they had sent their women, children and aged to Alashan Banner. The cordiality of Prince Ta convinced the Mongols that he is not a "puppet" of MA Hung-kuei.
9. Dagwaoser, Altanwachir and Prince Hsiung planned to go north from Ninghsia City to the Center Kung Banner to contact Mongol leaders in that area. It was their hope to call a conference of Mongol leaders in the Northwest, including Prince Lin of Center Kung Banner, Prince T'u (Dogarsurung), Prince Ta, Prince Teh and other Mongol leaders of the Ulanjap and Ikechou Leagues, in an effort to organize a well-unified Mongol area in the Northwest.
10. Alabings (Chinese name: PAO Kuo-min), a Mongol officer formerly under WU Kuo-ting, was to proceed into Communist-controlled areas of Suiyuan to contact WU Kuo-ting's troops who have not yet managed to reach the non-Communist areas of western Inner Mongolia.
11. During the last week in January the Mongol officer PAI Hai-feng (白海峰) was engaged in collecting military supplies in Ninghsia City in preparation for going north to Shanpa (107-08, 40-59) to establish temporary military headquarters.

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25X1A * ~~Comment.~~ In his name appears as WU Ku-ting (烏古庭).

25X1A ** ~~Comment.~~ Some reports claim that CHANG was actually instructed by LI to make an agreement with the Soviets giving the USSR special economic privileges in the Northwest in exchange for influencing the Chinese Communists to make no further advances in that area and allow the present Northwest leaders to remain at their posts. These statements cannot be confirmed. It is almost certain that Teh and the MA's, let alone HU Tsung-nan, would not cooperate with CHANG under such an arrangement.

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25X1A ~~Comment.~~ reported that, under the agreement mentioned above, the USSR would, in exchange for concessions in Sinkiang, negotiate a settlement of the civil war favorable to the Kuomintang Government and/or protect Kuomintang interests in the northwest territory.

25X1A indicated that the main purpose of CHANG's trip was to gain the support of MA Pu-fang and MA Hung-kuei.

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